RPA1 Monoclonal Antibody

Catalog No	BYmab-05529
Isotype	IgG
Reactivity	Human;Rat;Mouse;
Applications	WB
Gene Name	POLR1A
Protein Name	DNA-directed RNA polymerase I subunit RPA1 (RNA polymerase I subunit A1) (EC 2.7.7.6) (A190) (DNA-directed RNA polymerase I largest subunit) (DNA-directed RNA polymerase I subunit A) (RNA polymerase I
Immunogen	Synthesized peptide derived from part region of human protein
Specificity	RPA1 Monoclonal Antibody detects endogenous levels of protein.
Formulation	Liquid in PBS containing 50% glycerol, and 0.02% sodium azide.
Source	Monoclonal, Mouse,IgG
Purification	The antibody was affinity-purified from mouse antiserum by affinity-chromatography using epitope-specific immunogen.
Dilution	WB 1:500-2000
Concentration	1 mg/ml
Purity	≥90%
Storage Stability	-20°C/1 year
Synonyms	
Observed Band	189kD
Cell Pathway	Nucleus, nucleolus . Chromosome .
Tissue Specificity	Colon,Skin,Uterus,
Function	catalytic activity:Nucleoside triphosphate + RNA(n) = diphosphate + RNA(n+1).,function:DNA-dependent RNA polymerase catalyzes the transcription of DNA into RNA using the four ribonucleoside triphosphates as substrates. Largest and catalytic core component of RNA polymerase I which synthesizes ribosomal RNA precursors. Forms the polymerase active center together with the second largest subunit. A single stranded DNA template strand of the promoter is positioned within the central active site cleft of Pol I. A bridging helix emanates from RPA1 and crosses the cleft near the catalytic site and is thought to promote translocation of Pol I by acting as a ratchet that moves the RNA-DNA hybrid through the active site by switching from straight to bent conformations at each step of nucleotide addition.,PTM:Phosphorylated.,similarity:Belongs to the RNA

	polymerase beta' chain family.,subunit:Compo
Background	The protein encoded by this gene is the largest subunit of the RNA polymerase I complex. The encoded protein represents the catalytic subunit of the complex, which transcribes DNA into ribosomal RNA precursors. Defects in this gene are a cause of the Cincinnati type of acrofacial dysostosis. [provided by RefSeq, May 2016],
matters needing attention	Avoid repeated freezing and thawing!
Usage suggestions	This product can be used in immunological reaction related experiments. For more information, please consult technical personnel.

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